



Exhibit 1

MICROSOFT PRESS®

COMPUTER DICTIONARY



THE COMPREHENSIVE
STANDARD FOR
BUSINESS, SCHOOL,
LIBRARY, AND HOME

Microsoft
P R E S S

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PUBLISHED BY
Microsoft Press
A Division of Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, Washington 98052-6399

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data
Microsoft Press computer dictionary : the comprehensive standard for business, school, library, and home.

p. cm.
ISBN 1-55615-231-0

1. Computers--Dictionaries. 2. Microcomputers--Dictionaries.

I. Microsoft Press.

QA76.15.M54 1991

004.16'03--dc20

91-9904
CIP

Printed and bound in the United States of America.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 MLML 6 5 4 3 2 1

Distributed to the book trade in Canada by Macmillan of Canada, a division of Canada Publishing Corporation.

Distributed to the book trade outside the United States and Canada by Penguin Books Ltd.

Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England
Penguin Books Australia Ltd., Ringwood, Victoria, Australia
Penguin Books N.Z. Ltd., 182-190 Wairau Road, Auckland 10, New Zealand
British Cataloging-in-Publication Data available.

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two conductive plates separated by an insulating (dielectric) material. If other factors remain constant, capacitance increases as the plates are made larger or brought closer together. A capacitor blocks direct current but passes alternating current to an extent that depends on its capacitance and on the frequency of the current.

capacity The amount of information a computer or an attached device can process or store. With respect to specific parts of a computer system:

- **Disk capacity** is the total number of bytes (characters) a disk can hold. Because the operating system of a computer requires some space on the disk for its own use, and because files on a disk are stored in blocks rather than byte by byte, disk capacity is greater (although not significantly greater) than available storage space.
- **Channel capacity** is the maximum speed at which a communications channel can transfer data within or between computers.
- **Memory capacity** is, in terms of microcomputers, usually considered the amount of random access memory (RAM) in a computer. Often, however, the term is used to describe the amounts of both RAM and ROM (read-only memory).
- **Processing capacity** refers to the maximum number of operations that a processor can handle in a given unit of time, often expressed in MIPS (millions of operations per second) or FLOPS (floating-point operations per second).
- **Register capacity** is the total number of bits or bytes that a register in a microprocessor can store.

caps Capital letters. *All caps* indicates the capitalization of each letter; *initial caps* indicates the capitalization of the first letter of each significant word. Compare lowercase; see also uppercase.

Caps Lock key A toggle key that, when on, shifts the alphabetic characters on the keyboard to uppercase. The Caps Lock key does not affect num-

bers, punctuation marks, or other symbols.

capstan On a tape recorder, a polished metal post against which a turning rubber wheel (called a pinch roller) presses to move a length of magnetic tape placed between the wheel and the post. The capstan controls the speed of the tape as it moves past the recording head.

capture In communications, the process of transferring received data into a file for archiving or late analysis.

carbon ribbon Also called film ribbon or Mylar ribbon. A type of ribbon used with impact printer especially daisy-wheel printers, and with typewriters for highest-quality output. A carbon ribbon is made of a thin strip of Mylar coated on one side with a carbon film. Characters printed with a carbon ribbon are extremely crisp and free from the fuzziness that can be associated with an inked cloth ribbon. Compare cloth ribbon.

card A term commonly used in reference to printed circuit board or adapter that can be plugged into a computer to provide added functionality or new capability. Such cards provide specialized services, such as mouse support and modem capabilities, that are not built into the computer. See a board, printed circuit board.

In programs such as the HyperCard hyperprogram, an on-screen representation of an information card on which information can be stored and "filed" for future reference. See also hypertext.

Historically, an 80-column manila card (called a punched card) about 3 inches high and 6 inches long, on which 80 columns of data could be entered in the form of holes punched with a punch machine. The punched holes corresponded to numbers, letters, and other characters and were read by a computer that used a punched-card reader.

card cage An enclosure area for holding printed circuit boards (cards). Most computers have a card cage with protective metal and mounting hardware where cards are installed. The term originated from an external box that held rack-mounted cards or peripherals and that resembled a cage.

cardinal number A number that indicates how many items there are in a set—for